Two DOLLARS AND A HALF]

True to his charge-he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, humb'ring at his back.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE

New Series, No. 27, Vol. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

LOUISVILLE

HEALTH LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 4.

AMOUNT OF PRIZES,

21,370 DOLLARS.

JAMES M. PIKE, Agent. THE drawing of this class will positively commence in July next. The scheme is unusually liberal, as the number of Prizes and Blanks are NEARLY EQUAL;

nd when taken into consideration the object for which

the proceeds of this Lottery are to be appropriated and the fact, that the work is about to commence, it really DEMANDS the patronage of every citizen who feels in the least interested for the health, prosperity and general welfare of the country. The Agent therefore most ardently hopes to receive such immediate encouragement.

ment, as will enable the STATE COMMISSIONERS to pro-

secute their work successfully, and complete it speedi-dy. He is perfectly satisfied, that money sufficient can

be raised in this way, to accomplish the task of DRAIN-ING THE PONDS, if a liberal community will reflect seriously upon the importance of the undertaking, and act agreeably to the result of their reflections—pre-

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JOHN BRADFORD.

TERMS For one year in advance, specie,

Three months, do do If the money is not paid in advance or within three months after sub-cribing the price will be one third more -- Nopaper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor

[BY AUTHORITY.]



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

(Public-No. 85.) AN ACT to fix the times and places of holding the District Courts of the United States, in the Districts of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Courts in the Districts of Alabama shall hereafter be holden at the times and places, and in the manner berein provided for any law to the contrary notwithstanding; that is to say: At Huntsville, in and for the northern Dis-trict of Alabama, on the first Monday of March, and the first Monday of October; at Mobile, in and for the Southern District, on the first Monday in May, and on the second Monday in October, in each year: Provided, That, for the final disposition of causes commenced in, and pending in the District Court, now held at Cahawba, in said Southern District, there shall be a Court held at said place, at the times now fixed by law, and after judgement in said cases, final process thereon may be issued from, and made returnable to, the said Court, to be held at Mobile, io which Court all further proceedings thereon shall be had.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all causes and proceedings, of every description, commenced or depending in either of said Courts, shall be continued and returnable to said Courts, to be held according to the provisions of this act, and proceed-

ed within due form of law.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved-May 22, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

(Public-No. 86.) AN ACT allowing appeals and writs of error from the decisions in the District Court in the northern District of New York, in certain cases,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Stases of America in Congress assembled, That appeals and writs of error shall lie from decisions in the District Court for the Northern District of New York, when exercising the powers of a Circuit Court; and from decisions which may be made by the Circuit Court for the Southern District of said State, in causes heretofore removed to said Circuit Court, from the said District Court sitting as a Circuit Court, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner as from Circuit Courts. Approved-May 22, 1826.

(Public-No. 87.)

AN ACT authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senute and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Congres assembled, That the proper Accounting Officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of New York, against the United States, for interest upon loans on moneys borrowed, and actually expended by her, for the use and benefit of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in ascertaining the amount of interest, as aforesaid, due to the State of New York, the following rules shall be understood as applicable to, and governing the case, to wit: First, that interest shall not be computed on any sum which New York has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to New York, by the United States; Second, that no interest shall be paid on any sum on which she has not paid interest; Third, that, when the principal, or any part of it, has been paid or refunded by the United States, or money placed in the hands of New York for that purpose, the interest on the sum or sums so paid or refunded, shall cease and not be considered as chargeable to the United States, any longer than up to the time of the repayment as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the amount of the interest, when ascertained as afore-said shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury pot otherwise appropriate Approved-May 22, 1826

[Public-No. 88.]

AN ACT to compensate the Registers and Re ceivers of the Land Offices, for Extra Services rendered under the provisions of the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Congres essembled, That for the services rendered by the Registers and Receivers of the several Land Dis tricts, in carrying into effect the act for the relief of the purchasers of Public Lands, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred & twenty, passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, in addition to the fees allowed by the said act and supplementary acts, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such allowance and compensation to each of the said officers, as shall appear to him to be reasonable and just; which allowance shall, in no case, exceed the expenditure incurred in clerk hire, by any Register or Receiver, in consequence of the in some instances, the election by ballot; the conseduties imposed upon those officers by the provisions | queuce of which is, that property there loses it of the said act, and the act supplementary autural and useful influence. This might not be so

discounts, calculating the value of the lands relin- than here. Their elections are conducted on and ny the right of the President and Sepate to take

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represenof the Treasury to allow to the several Receivers other causes, was provided in this country. epositing such moneys in any Bank or other place of deposite, that may, from time to time, he designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that of such transportation and deposite, to the place of deposite, and returning therefrom.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasuary, in his discretion, to make a like compensation to the several Receivers of Public Moneys for similar services by them performed since the reduction of their compensation by the act of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Approved-May 22, 1826.

[Public--No. 90.] AN ACT making appropriations for the Public Buildings in Washington, and for other purposes. Re it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not other wise appropriated, for the following purposes, that

For finishing the large room in the President's House; for the purchase of furniture, and for repairs of the House, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars; for finishing the fences, and graduating and improving the grounds connected with the President's House, the sum of five thousand eight bundred and sixty-five dollars; for continuing the work on the Capitol, the sum of one hundred thous-and dollars; for repair of hose for fire engine, the sum of three hundred dollars; for the widow of the expenses of her return to Italy.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all fur niture purchased for the use of the President's House, shall be, as far as practicable, of American

or domestic manufacture Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings shall hereafter receive the sum of two thousand dollars per annua as his salary, to be paid to him as other salaries are paid, and any law heretofore authorizing him to employ a clerk in his office shall be, and the same

is hereby, repealed.
Approved-May 22, 1826.

[Public-No. 91] AN ACT for the relief of the Florida Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Ueited States of America in Congress assembled. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of otherwise approany money in the Treasury, not priated, to be expended under the directions of the President, in affording sustenance to the suffering Florida Indians.

Approved-May 22, 1826.

fWe have completed the publication of the Laws of the United States passed at the last session of Congress]

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE. Many of our readers, no doubt, recollect the three very respectable and intelligent members of the British Parliament who visited this country last year. One of them, Mr. J. Denison, pronounced a speech on the 27th April, in the House of Commons, against Lord John Russell's motion relative to a reform of Parliament, and obtained the warmest applause from both sides of the House for the ability which he exhibited. In the annexed extract from the report of his speech there is a reference to our institutions that may be persued with interest by his American acquaintance.

"He believed that no reform would satisfy those who called for it, but a reform on principle. By reform on principle, he meant such a change as would go the length to approximate our represen tative system to a principle of uniformity. He could only regard such a change on two grounds. The one, a greater extension of the popular prinaple: the other, to place our representation on the basis of property. Now, as experience was no un faithful or uncertain guide in those matters, he would beg to draw the attention of the House to these two systems. In France. the elective fran hise was founded upon property; and for the fur herance of this object, a certain average rate was necessary, the consequence of which was, that the opinion of the lower orders, which was so usefully felt in this country, was altogether unknown there (hear!) The first step towards this object in the ountry would be to disfranchise a large portion of our present representatives; but there were few gentlemen who heard him, that did not know how feeble the strength of the Parliament and the Goverument must be in England, if the representation were founded on such a system (hear; hear!) The second principle then, was the popular basis, or a representative democracy. This system was to be found in a country with which we had a close affinity, namely, the United States of North America In any observations which he might make respect ing that country, he must not be supposed to speak in any terms of disparagement, for he felt towards it the greatest possible respect; but if a system was found to be good in practice there, it did by no means follow that it must be also good here. There was the greatest difficulty in drawing a parallel between the two countries. Here, we have a limited monarchy-there, they have a Republican Government. Whatever of liberty we possess here, has been wrung from absolute rulers—whatever of se curity and freedom is enjoyed there, has been raised up as controls upon the license of democracy (hear, hear, hear!) In America they have their annual Parliaments-their universal suffrage, and

quished at the rate of two dollars per acre: Provided. That the allowance made on account of per centage, including their annual salary, and including their commission on the money actually paid, ing their commission on the money actually paid, shall, in no case, exceed, to any one officer for any one year, the sum of three thousand dollars. Approved—May 22, 1826

Approved—May 22, 1826

(Public—No. 69.)

AN ACT to compensate Receivers of Public Moneys for transporting and depositing the same.

An action is tolerated—if is not that one party is to be preferred, but the other is to be annulished [hear, bear, bear]. It is true this system in America, has worked well; but not argument referable to this country could be deduced from that circumstance.

In the country could be deduced from that circumstance.

In the country could be deduced from that circumstance. In the central province, which regulated the extatives of the United States of America in Congress ternal affairs, and much of the internal affairs of and not his. that assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary the country, there existed a check which, from surrendered up. ternal affairs, and much of the internal affairs of and not his, that our rights under that treaty are of Public moneys, in the several Land Offices, a Washington, the representatives were rather local reasonable compensation for transporting to, and agents than a council to regulate the general policy of the State; and the distinctions between slaveholders and non-slaveholders were so various, that no change can take place that was not founded on purpose, which compensation shall be regulated according to the actual labour, expense and risk, moderation. We have no such distinctions here, and are consequently obliged to look to other causes for these wholesome checks; and any applicable argument must rather be taken from a single

State, than from the whole Republic."

Mr. Hobhouse engaged in the debate, in defence of the motion, and noticed Mr. Denison's remarks, thus:

"Adverting to the speech of the Hon. Member for New-Castle-under-Lyne, (Mr. Denison,) he did not see how he (Mr. Hobhouse) and that Hon. Member could come into collision upon the question, unless upon the broad principle of its necessity.or non-necessity. When he considered the talents which that Hon Member had displayed, he was sorry that their views upon so important a subject were so widely different. He was sure, however, that maturer reflection would teach that Hon. Member the expediency of changing his opinion. He would, he had no doubt, see, ere long, how vain it was to struggle against the increasing knowledge of the age, and to exclaim with Ovid—

"Nitor in adxersum-nec me, qui cettera, vincit Impetus, et rapido contrarius invehor orbi. He felt confident that the Hon. Member would, in the progress of time, be convinced of the inutility of contending with a current which had carried with it the greatest men, and would conclude by carrying him also in its irresistible course. He repeated his regret that the Hon. Member had any necessity for such a conversion, for, from the talent Giovanni Andrei, four hundred dollars, to defray he had that evening displayed, he [Mr Hobbouse would, with sincerity, have welcomed him to his side. — Ultinam noster esset! was the feeling with which he had listened to the Hon. Member's address, a feeling not unmixed with some surprise, hat one, who had just returned from visiting one of the few free and independent actions of the earth should not be desirous to introduce those institu-tions which his education and early associations must have led him to admire, in his native country. He [Mr. Hobhouse] might be pardoned for feeling a natural pride while contemplating the institutions of America, since no Englishmen should ever forget that it was from this country she imbibed that love of freedom which led to her present prosperity; that this country was the parent soil from which her free institutions had been transplanted, to flourish more kindly in a foreign land. (Hear, he ar.) It had been said, however, that the Americans had departed from the institutions of their forefathers; that instead of a representative system, they had chosen a democracy This was, however, a mistake. The ancestors of the Americans left this country when the Government ceased to be representative; and in the great contest which their descendants had in after times to wage, they only vin-dicated those principles which their forefathers had maintained at the revolution, and in anterior times too, (hear, hear.) times . which some slavish historians had thought fit to stigmatize, but which would be hallowed in the breasts of Englishmen, while the names of a Hampden, a Sidney, and Seldon, should survive. (Hear, hear, hear.) The Americans had, however, wisely taken a leaf from the history of the parent country, and in forming a permanent Constitution for themselves, they had laid it down as an axiom, sanctioned by experience, that no good government could subsist where the people had not the full and free control over the representation.

> FROM THE SOUTHERN RECORDER. In answer to the numerous enquiries made of us as to the course the Executive of this State will take in regard to the old and new treaties-whether the Governor will proceed to carry into effect the first treaty, or will acquiesce in the wretched comromise made at Washington, by which Georgia is defrauded if not disgraced, -we can state, that Governor Troup long since informed the General Goernment that the law of he state founded on the Preaty of the Indian Springs would be carried into effect as soon as the time limited by the treaty shall have expired—this course is authorised by the acts of the Legislature, declaring "that full reliance is and ought to be placed in the late treaty concluded between the United States for the use of Georgia, and the Creek Nation of Indians, at the Indian Springs. That the title of the Territory obtained by said treaty within the limits of Goorgia, is considered as an absolute, vested interest, and that nothing short of the whole territory thus acquired will be satisfactory, and that the right of entry immediately, upon the expiration of the time limited in the treaty, be insisted on, and accordingly carried into effect.'

The Governor could not, it is believed, recognize the validity of the new treaty without admitting the right of the President and Senate to revoke the articles of agreement and cession-that treaty having virtually rescinded two of those articles by stipulating a new boundary, different from that established in 1802, and by guaranteeing to the Indians in perpetuity lands which belong to Georgia and which the United States were under a solemn obligation to have obtained long since for the use

of our citizens. The principles contended for by us, that Georgia acquired by the treaty of Indian Springs duly and formally ratified rights of which she cannot be divested, are the doctrines proclaimed by the Su-preme Court of the United States, where it was decided in the Yazoo case of Fletcher and Peck, that an act of the Legislature having passed vested rights, those rights could not be divested by any human power, no matter by what means of bribery and corruption such act may have been procured. Our case is, however, a much stronger one, as Georgia, the third party in whom rights vested by the treaty, was innocent of any fraud, corruption or unlue influence, (if any such were practised) in obtaining it. We assert our rights under Mr. Adams' Proctamation of 1825, declaring the Treaty of Inthereto, and the one half of one per cent. on the important there; but the observance of property Proclamation of 1825, declaring the Treaty of In-amount of payments, made by relinquishments and I was attended to with a much less scrupulous regard dian Springs the Supreme law of the land—we de-

the lands, according to the provisions of the first treaty, can readily be brought before the court.

cannot believe they will do, it will be their fault AND AND MINISTER OF SOLKERS AS A STANKING

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

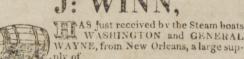
8TH JUNE, 1826. on on one of the House of Representatives. the several Claimants to whom it refers are requested to send hither, by mail, as soon as practicable, Schedules of their respective Claims, exhibiting the particulars required by the Resolution, as nearly as may be, according to the following plan :

according to the following plan:	seriously upon the importance of the undertaking, and
SCHEDULE.	act agreeably to the result of their reflections—pre- suming that none can be found among the citizens of Jef-
8 6 4 4 1 8 9 9 5 9 1 6	ferson who are not desirous of promoting the HEALTH
temarks, to explain or elucidate the general nature of the claim. ay 19, 1826. s, a Soledule of the on the Governments acts, since the year ned of, name of the lat to the understander to adjudication in LARE, LARE, Representatives.	of its inhabitants. Strongly impressed with these views,
of o	he unhesitatingly pre-ents to the public the following
re carle thurse	SCHEME:
ture date the ture of	1 PRIZE OF \$2,000 is 2,000 Dolls.
Sind die ning die nin	1 do 1,000 is 1,000 Dolls.
Remarks, to ex or clucidate the eral nature of claim. Ray 19, 1826. Sas, a Schedule of on the Government of acts, since the ined of, name of all to the undersect to adjudicati	4 du 500 is 2,000 Dolls.
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Remarks. Or chucid cral naticlaim. Any 19, 1 nt, on the sign and acts, sin hain to the viect to adjit of Represent	40 do 50 is 2,000 Dolls, 50 do 20 is 1,000 Dolls.
Bebienes.	100 do 10 is 1,000 Dolls.
re and re congress, at comp e e esser out, sub CLAIR House	1874 do 5 is 9,370 Dells
where and Where and Where and Where and Uppartmen on of Congrue act complete illege act complete illege ance essen are not, subj.	
resenta sion of the act instance were n	2,100 Prizes, amounting to 21,370 Dolls.
SST SST	4,450 Tickets, making only about
Property of the control of the contr	ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE!!!
E.S., E.S., E.S., E.S., T. Representatives, Ted in his Uspartmen or any other illeg ate of the act comp cent as seen not, sub THEW ST. CLAIR Clerk of the House	PRICE OF TICKETS:
Amount of loss sus Subjected, or not Remarks to explain taoined and value to legal adjudica. of property cap tion. Where and eral nature of the tirred and where after the claim. CMTED STATES, In the House of Representatives, May 19, 1826. his House, at the next session of Congress, a Schedule of the obser 181,1826, be filed in his Department, on the Governments of the claimant, date of the act complained of, name of the vines, and such as were not, subject to adjudication in asses as were, and such as were not, subject to adjudication in Clerk of the House of Representatives.	Actual sale of Ten or upwards, 4 Dollars 75 Cents
ratus cape cape cape cape cape cape cape cape	each; for a single Ticket 5 Dollars; for half Tickets 2
he control of the con	Dollars 50 Cents; for quarter Ticket 1 Dollar 25 Cents.
mount of loss sus faoined and value of property cap tured and where the House of the House of the Ist, 1826, be fined in and any other sees as were, and suggested and any other sees as were, and suggested to the claimant, dened, and any other sees as were, and suggested to the claimant.	METHOD OF DRAWING.
proper pr	There will be six days Drawing of this class, 300
E E Coon	numbers and a corresponding number of Prizes on the
tured from the following the following from the following from the following from the following from the from t	five first days - on the 6th and last day, the balance of
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State at the control of the control	A part of the Prizes will be disposed of as follows: The last drawn number on the FIRST DAY will be enti-
Truck	tled to 1,000 dollars.
mii	The four FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR FRIZES will
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sel capture ed or injure ed or injure ed or injure ed or injure or THE to submit to revious to optures, spoll nt, the name of the loss sustancen such st,	and 5th day's drawing. The capital prize of TWO
be b	THOUSAND DOLLA'S, will be deposited on the
of act the act.	opening of the Wheels on the 6th day-all other prizes will be Floating from the commencement of the
WGRES WGRES WGRES WGRES Why or shall for illegal ular state he amount	drawing.
WGRE be directly or silver acticably acticably	Prizes subject to the deduction of twenty per cent,
than the party of	and will be paid in thirty pays after the drawing is con-
p. t.	cluded; but if not demanded within FOUR MONTHS
S. S	after the drawing is completed, will be considered as
of in a solution of the soluti	ponations. Each of the \$500 prizes will be paid in part by twen-
of o	ty tickets in present class. The ONE THOUSAND
Date of act of the injury, as fart overnments	dollar prize will be paid in part by forty tickets, and
Date of act the act. Date of act the act. Of property cap time and where and claim. Where and claim. CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, which have been, ar shall, provious to this House, and such as were not, subject to adjudication in overnments. Attest, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Clerk of the House of Representatives. MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Clerk of the House of Representatives.	the highest prize in part by eighty tickets-All of
G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	which are sealed up and deposited in the United States
Upon what Date Company That the Secreta nanner as to present the Superson and nanner as to present the subject of the discriminating, the aforesaid Govern	Bank at Louisville The tickets deposited for the \$500 DOLLAR prize
nun	on the first day, are from No. 1 to No. 20 inclusive:
no dissipation dispitation dis	For the second five hundred, No. 21 to 40. inclusive:
Upon what Date of act Government, complained of act complained of the complained discriminating, as farthe aforesaid Governments	For the third from No. 41, to No 60 inclusive: For
Name of Upon what Date of act the act. Government, Government, complained the act. CONCRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, France, Naples, Hollard, and Demark for Highle Captures, Spoilations, conficuations, or any other Highland Congress, a Schedule of the amount of the loss sustained, and any other tilegal acts, since the year sold the claims, discriminating, as far as practicable, between such cases as were, and such as were not, subject to adjudication in Cours of the aforesaid Governments. MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLAIRE, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLAIRE, Clours of the aforesaid Governments.	the fourth from No 61. to 80 inclusive. Those depos-
ESOLVE in such seed which of the class of th	ited for the 1000 DOLLAR PRIZE are from No 51 to
Claimant Claimant Claimant Claimant Claimant Claimant Claims of Arrance, 55; in 81 seel white of the L. Courts : Courts	120 inclusive, and those deposited for the HIGHEST
Land In the Court of the Court	PRIZE, are from No 121 to 200 inclusive.
Claim Claim See See See See See See See See See Se	PIKE'S IMPROVEMENT

The publishers of the Laws of the Unted States will insert this notice six times in their papers.

June 13-26-6t

J: WINN,



A few casks best Cogniac Brandy,

Table salt and nails in kegs,

GROCERIES: Among which are the following viz. 30 Hogsheads and 40 barrels, superior brown sugar, 20 Barrels Molasses-Loaf and Lump Sugar, 40 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portsmouth Wackerel.

5000 lbs best green Havanna Coffee, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Indigo, Coperas, Rosin, Almonds, Gloves, Cassia, Pimento, Nutmegs and Peper, Best No 1 Chocholate,

Queensware by the crate, All of which are offered at reduced prices whole cale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street

May, 19, 18:6-20-tf.

HARRODSBURGH SPRINGS. HARRODSBURGH SPRINGS.

HE Hotel of the Harrodsburg Springs is now open and ready for company, the rice per day, for man and horse, shall not exceed one dollar specie, 2 dallars a week for horse and the same for servants, for adults without a horse, 5 dollars. A reasonable reduction will be made from the above prices in all cases where board is taken for more than a week. Warm and Cold baths will be in readiness early in July. A friendly intercourse will be kept up between the society of the Greenville and Harrodsburgh Springs; and a free use of their respective wa ers will be granted to visitants boarding at either place. The Harrodsburgh Springs will be superintendd by C. Graham, M. D. whose medical services e rendered gratis to his visitants. The price of boarding will be the same at both Springs.

Doctor Ratrie,

WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY, N Lexington until the first of August next.—His Room is on Main street, second door from Mr Norton's Apothecary's Shop. June 9, 1826-23-tf.

HE public are hereby forwarned from crediting my wife POLLY on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

GEORGE DODD Lexington, June 19, 1826 -25-31*

NOTICE.

RAGS, RAGS.

WILL give, two and a half cents per lb, or good clean linen and cotten rags delivered at my store corner of Cheap Side Lexington.

G. W. ANDERSON.

PIKE'S IMPROVEMENT

ON THE METHOD OF INVESTMENT.

And number of Tickets, not less than five or over ne hundred, will be sold on the following terms, vizi. The purchaser will pay the discount on the amount of his investment in hand, and then give his note for the balauce, which note may be lifted in five days af-ter the 5th day's drawing, by a surrender of the tickets purchased or held on to, by payment of balance at the purchasers option; whereby he will have a chance for ALL THE PRIZES on the five first days at a risque only of the discount on he amount of his purchase, which is equal to one dollar on a ticket:-- That is to say—Suppose you purchase ten tickets, you will be required to pay ten dollars in advance, and give your note for forty dollars, you then hold the ten tickets until the fifth day's drawing is over; by which you have TEN CHANCES for all the prizes; and in the event your ten tickets should not draw sufficient to justify your keeping them, you are then at liberty to return the said tickets for your note. By this investment you have a chance for ALL THE PRIZES, at the trifling risque of only ONE DOLLAR per cicket. AND ANOTHER CONSIDERATION

Which PIKE will prove to you is possible, which is as follows viz:—That upon this principle, by a purchase of five tickets only, (whereby you only risque five doler lars,) you may obtain no less than

TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!! Call upon him and he will satis y cou of the truth of this assertion TORDERS from any part of the Uni-ted States, (enclosing the cash directed to J. M. PIKE, Louisville or Lexington.) will receive as prompt attenion as if personal application were made. June 1826-25-tf.

Brushes, Soap, and Glue, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for

SAM: COOLIDGE. Soap Grease. NEW GOODS.

PRITCHARTT & ROBINSON, HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS, Consisting of a very general assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

TYPEY invite thei friends to give them a call. and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any n Lexington May 2d, 1836—1811

The Fountain of Health. UST received and will constantly keep a supply of BUUE LICK WATER by the barrel, keg or galon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accor lation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop, Lation of ladies and general Ry.

Cheapside No. 3, Lexington Ry.

JAMES GRAVES.

Orders from a distance will be purctually attended to.

Choice Merino Wool.

A quantity of clean washed Merino Wood forsale at the Steam Wood Carding Factory of David A. avre on Water street Lexington.
JAMES TROTTER.

June 16, 1826-24-1f.

Delivered at Athens, (late Cross Plains) in reply to Mr WICKLIFFE'S address on the 17th June, at that place,

and was elected. However unworty of the office to which circumstanfriends themselves adopted last year. As my course on this occasion will be different from the one I have invariably heretofore pursued, it will be proper that I should offer my justification for the change.

In the Reporter of last Monday, I saw with much surprise a public no-

"We are authorised to state that Mr Wickliffe intends addressing the out of their right of self Government and of judging of their own Constitution.

I was informed by a gentleman who heard Mr Wickliffe use the exduced me to hope, that if a difference in opinion with Mr Wickliffe constituted the error which it was his intention to correct, that you were indeed in a great error. I had always understood, that he had looked upon Athens as a petty borough after the English fashion, which it was his peculiar previlege to controll at his own will. This expression of his, together with other information which I had received, convinced me that it would require all of even Mr Wickliffe's industry, backed by his corruption, to blind the good people of these parts any longer. His general order issued from his staff officer, in the true Napoleon style, brief nothing more to the point to offer to you fellow-citizens, than the misera ble stiff which he has disgorged to-day, I shall be in no fear of the result.

I will read to you, fellow citizens, a few extracts from a speech which he sayshe delivered in the Senate of Kentucky at its last session, on the nomination of Henry O. Brown as a circuit judge, and which was published in the Reporter of last week. I will, for the sake of argument allow he delivered it, as he says, although several gentlemen, on whose neracity I can rely, have asserted that they could not have recognised it again in its present shape. Be that as it will, why does this man now intrude on the public eye such an exhibition of vindictive malice and personal abuse, six months at least after its pretended birth! Listen to the language which he uses against Gov. Desha, and Judges Trimble and Shaanon, who I would suppose were not before the Senate, and were not, therefore, proper subjects of discussion.

"Trimble's subserviency had been denounced-it was known. that if he should shuffle the cards awkwardly, it would react upon the Fungus Court-Wickliffe might claim to be a prophet. What then is to be done, to save the new court, and Isauc too? Get a new hand equally faithful, equally to be trusted. Mr Shannon was known to be that man. And Mr Trimble, your third Judge of your Supreme Court, was despatched with as little ceremony as his excellency would a common menial, after Shannon. This was holy work, Mr Speaker, and they took a holy day to bring Mr Shannon. Yes sir, the day devoted by our holy religion to prayer and asking forgiveness of sins, was devoted to this

work. But Shannon comes—yessir, he comes and mounts the bench."
"Mr Shannon next decamped for Lexington, where he and others wrote out for him an opinion of great length; in which it has been charged on him without contradiction, that he omitted some, and distorted other parts of the evidence. And this opinion was forced into every paper on the continent, into which the party could thrust it, and issued in thousands to the good people in handbills. This was not his opinion, it was not delivered by him, but fabricated as such in Lexington, and published as such, long after the trial, to mislead and deceive the public, as to the guilt of the prisoner and the con luct of the Judge But the good people of Harrison and the surrounding counties were not satisfied with this tirade-they had heard with their own ears and seen with their eyes. From them a spirit of honest indignation burst forth among all parties this man was not only reviled and execrated, but burnt in effigy in many places by the people. He went there under a weight of popularity heap ed upon by the party, and carried off with him a load of odium heaped upon him by the people, to last as long as a recollection of the atrocious nurder and atrocious trial exists."

With these remarks, said Mr Wickliffe, 1 will proceed to the consideration of the nomination H. O. Brown as one of the Judges of the General Court. How it has come to pass, that Mr Brown has received the nomination over the heads of so many distinguished members of the bar, has not been explained by his friends. To a member of our General Court, to be sole Judge in chancery and in common law, to be the only Judge of life and death, and a large judicial district, used to require talents and reputation. To fill this high station former Governors strove to get the heads of the bar to accept. I admit sir, now a days, the tail, not the head is sought after-yes sir, it seems as if this great commonwealth, like the fabled serpent, has been crawling tail foremast-and no wonder she makes such an out of it. But it appears that Mr Brown belonged to neither head nor tail of the bar. You have had a committee appointed to enquire into his qualifications as Judge, and what does the gentleman from Clarke (Mr C. Allen) give as the result of the enquiry? and the result of their evi dence was, that Mr Brown had attempted to practice law six or seven years; that during his hanging around the bar, the witnesses did not state his ever baving any business-that he quit the pursuit of business at the bar, and was a cashier or clerk, in one of your Independent broken banks, that since that bank blew out, he had followed being a member of the Legislature, and one witness more ardent than the rest, said that in time. he thought he would make a judge, and the gentleman from Campbell has backed this most conclusive evidence with his own judgment, that in time Mr Brown will make a veluable judge. The gentleman from Clarke tells you that it was proven that there were many in the district well qualified to fill the office &c."

"I have thus laid before the Senate, the conduct and capacity of Mr Brown as a judge : and the question is-will you advise and confirm his Has he capacity? Do his most particular friends say that he has? I believe not. But they say he is a good man and needs the office; that he will learn to be a good judge. This is, I believe, all they say of him. That he erred, they admit, in not passing sentence on Desha; but it was an error of the head, and not of the heart. If I have heard more in favor of this man's claims I do not recollect it; so that we are to advise and approve of the appointment of a man to a high and responsible office, place in his hands the issues of life and death, of character and property, and then learn him, at the expense of the Treasury the duties of his office; and if he never learns, credit a pensioner rather than not appoint a judge-Nor need I meet the assertion, that Mr Brown needs the office. On the same princaple every able-bodied man, mas claim an office. If he he able to work it is not our business to support him out of the Treasury, and if not, let us vote a pension, and fill the office with a judge competent to its duties, and above the control of the Executive.

"But he belongs to our party, and he is the Governor's choice, and we must not divide. "United we stand, divided we fall. Our hungry friends must be fed. Have you any other reason why Mr Brown ough "United we stand, divided we fall. Our hungry to be a Judge! If you have, I should 'like to hear what it is. We ask you to give us the best of your party for task masters. We know that none but such as have sent in their adhesion to his excellency in the re lief and judge breaking business, can get an office of any kind. know that all the high minded and stern republicans at the bar, are proscribed .- They are enrolled, as I am told on his Black List. We do not ask you for one of them. But force your Governor to give us at least, a good Buck-eye or Gonger from your relief ranks-some fellow that knows what venue is that knows the difference between a Grand Jury and a Petit Jury; and above all that when the murderer is twice convic ted, will know that it is his duty to hand him over to the officers of jus-

"John Trimble, the friend of the Governor, into whose safe keeping you have confided the murderer, Isaac B. Desha, was then a judge, at the salary of 1200. He was here upon the spot, soliciting his appointment before he got it, when his excellency put into his hands a commission as Third Judge of the Court of Appeals (No 2.) by which his salary was augmented \$300 per annum for life. Yes sir, he did this too, under an understanding, that Mr Trimble should hold on to his Circuit Judgeship until he disposed of his son Isaac's case. You may ask me how I knew there was such understanding. I answer, not from the Governor, nor from Mr Trimble. I never asked, never received information from them. I take their acts, not their words for it. Trimble was here, and assented to his appointment before the Legislature adjourned. And yet, you find him acting in his capacity of Circuit Judge, calling Courts, inviting Shannon and in the still less honourable capacity of messenger to Shannon from Lead quarters, in February afterwards. These with numerous other facts satisfy me, that it was distinctly understood that Trimble was to sit out Isaac's case when he got the \$2000 appoint

But to shew you fellow-citizens, more fully the gentleman's course on these oc asions, I refer you to the numerous filthy libels which he pour ed out upon this county last year in the forms of pamphlets, speeches han Ih. Hs, circulars &c not one of which does not contain the i lent attacks upon the private characters of his opponents. I will in addi-

one expression from his "address to his constituents" of last year:
"Tell me not that I use hard names; the times require that everyman who has a tongue to speak should warn his countrymen that their therty is gone—that the horrors of despotism follow upon the rains of the Con-

has used towards others; with this difference however, that I shail only tell the truth on him, whilst he has not besitated to use the Lasset false-hoods against others, as has been repeatedly proved by various individual and the farmed of this charge on our Governor, with his character-vocate for replevious laws than the gentleshould again have to encounter the gentleman who has just addressed you, should again have to encounter the gentleman who has just addressed you, should again have to encounter the gentleman who has just our to repetite have the senate, as the sevents of last year exposed listic decision said, that it was what he ought to do at the risk of his life, man? No doubt he believed them, as the several of his misstatements, from official and meantrovertible proofs. Several of his misstatements, from official and meantrovertible proofs. Several of his misstatements, from official and meantrovertible proofs. ces have elevated him, he may be in my opinion, yet as it was the gift of the people, he is fully entitled to enjoy it; and for me he might have the people, he is fully entitled to enjoy it; and for me he might have the people, he is fully entitled to enjoy it; and for me he might have noted them; the people, he is unity entitled to enjoy it, and he which he and his enjoyed it unmolested, had he kept within the rules which he and his enjoyed it unmolested, had he kept within the rules which he and his for to do full justice to his portrait, to paint it in all his deformity would tion supported. require the uninterrupted labours of a week.

thing for himself or his friends in all his political labours," "the good of his country was his sole object." I have heard these empty profestification, which I presume was written by Mr Wickliffe himself. It is almost believed them to betrue himself. In his speech, from which I have quoted, he says, "the good of my country has always been my polar people at Athens, late Cross Plains, Saturday next, on the subject of the star," or words to that effect. Oh fellow-citizens, if professions are to pending election and especially on that of the proposed compromising of the make the patriot what a glorious patriot would Bob Wickliffs be! I hope you will excuse me for applying the familiar expression of Bob to the gentleman, but in that, as in other things, I shall plead his own example; he delights to speak of himself in the third person, and no ression, that on the same day, he said he was "coming up to this place pression, that on the same day, he said he was "coming up to this place doubt considers it a very pretty form of expression. I shall by and by speak of the grounds upon which I shall deny the claim of the gentleman to the character of disinterestedness, and shall endeavour to prove, that his public career, as well as his private course, evince him to be meanly

The next remark of the gentleman which I have noticed is in substance that "nothing more was wanting for the entire relief of the country from all its embarrassments than industry and economy." He has enlarged upon the danger of resorting to legislative expedients, in times of difficulty, and has more particularly warned you against a re sort to a paper currency. It has been the misfortune of Mr. Wickliffe and expressive, will not produce the effect he designed, and if he has in more than one instance, that there should exist printed documents to prove his contradictions and inconsistencies. I have in my hand, a publication of that gentleman in the year 1820, just before that mon trous creature the Commonwealth's Bank, was produced. He was then a candidate for the Legislature, and professed to be willing to alopt any plan which was constitutional and fair to afford relief. He obected to the proposed bank, because it would flood the country with a currency which would, after being kept up a little time die on the hands of the poor and honest part of the community, as other rag establishments He emphatically called it the "mammoth rag estabhad done before. lishment." In lieu of it he proposes the following which I take from his handbill.

> "My plan is, to remove the mother Bank of Kentucky from Frankfort-to increase its capital from three to four millions dollars; the balance of one million of dollars to be subscribed by the state-establish two mother banks after the plan of the state of Virginia, with a capital of two millions each, one to be placed at Louisville, and the other at Lexington-to attach the present branches south of the Kentucky river to the Bank of Louisville, and the branches north of the Kentucky river to that at Lexington. The stock to be subscribed by the state to be raised by a sale of the lands west of the Tennessee River, and the Green River debt, both of which, with the faith of the state, to be pledged for the ultimate payment of the notes of the bank. This will enable the Bank of Kentucky before the execution law goes into effect, to issue a million in notes, which, with the crops on hand, it is to be hoped, wil restore the medium; and prevent the sacrifice of property. Should this plan be adopted, and the Bank of the United States wish to withdraw her branches from this state, it will be in the power of the Bank of Kentucky to assume her debts in this state, and thereby prevent a depres sion of the medium from that quarter."
>
> And at the conclusion of this hand bill he adds the very pretty phrase,

> the public good shall be my polar star," in Italics as if in derision. Now fellow-citizens, mark how a plain tale shall expose "the polar tar" to which he guides. At that time it is believed, and has never been denied, that Mr Wickliffe owned at least \$20,000 of the stock in hat Bank. The price of stock was falling and he daily losing money He then as above, proposes to take into the concern a fresh and able partner, who was to throw into the empty vaults of the Bank all his resources and pledge his credit for all the debts of the firm, as well those then existing as those afterwards to be incurred. Hear what his opponent Mr Davis said in his reply to this handbill, which I have also fortu-

"Fellow-citizens-this is the plan of Mr Wickliffe: And if I should appen to show its bearing upon the stock holders of the Bank of Kenucky, and the pleasing idea suggested in it, to the debtors of the Bank of the United States to the great detriment of the community at large. I hope I shall be forgiven by Mr Wickliffe. He has certainly thrown the gauntlet, and I should be wanting not to reply. He commences by saying I would remove the mother Bank from Frankfort, and reduce the oranches to two Mother Banks-one to be established at Louisville and he other at Lexington I would then, says Mr Wickliffe, increase the apital stock of these two Mother Banks to four millions of dellars—one million to be subscribed by the state to be raised out of the sales of our public lands and Green River debt. He then calls in the faith of the tate to assist in redeeming the paper of these two mother banks, if they hould prove unfortunate in this new enterprize-and then naturally state, the bank of Kentucky could assume her debts. I will simply il-lustrate the effects of this plan by one single example. I will suppose that I have \$20,000 of stock in the bank of Kentucky, and it is greatly below par; I am anxious to raise it to par value; I look around to form a partnership for that surpose; I discover that the state can raise a million two of dollars out of the sale of the public lands belonging to the peole generally; which, when thrown into the empty vaults of the bank o Kentucky will raise my stock to \$100 the share. I will further suppose that after my stock is raised to par value by these means, I owe between 20 and 40 thousand dollars to the Bank of the United States-or even ou please \$20,000, and the bank of the United States is removed, and he State Bank of Kentucky assumes upon herself to pay this great delifor me, I baving \$20,000 of stock to use as a set of against her assumption upon my part—O what a "Jubilee" I should have."

In order to ascertain whether Mr Wickliffe would not have cause to eep a "Jubilee," it is only necessary to say that \$20,000 worth of stock when reduced to \$40 a share instead of the original cost of \$100 is clear loss of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, which would have een his clear profits in this disinterested arrangement.

With that delicacy so peculiar to the gentleman he must call up to his id that art of flattering which be has used heretofore with such success He even descends to the meanness of enlogising to their faces, gentle neu whom I presume will scarcely thank him for it. But when he talk f Judge Clark having been oppressed by the Legislature in a manner similar to the cruelties of "the reign of Terror" under Robespierre and Marat. I beg leave to say that it is not true. Judge Clark gave a decision which met with the decided disapprobation of the majority of the people. He was summoned according to the forms of the constitution was tried constitutionally and acquitted. In what feature of this transction do you find the slightest resemblance to the horrid scenes of the rench revolution? Here you find the public will brought under sub ection to the restraints of a written constitution; there the will of a few ondemned, not only to the loss of office and property, but of life. Here on find a deliberate investigation, trial and discharge; there to be acused-was to be condemned. There was but a step, and that a brief ne, from the bar-to the grave. Mr Wickliffe must have but a conemptuous opinion of your information fellow-citizens, as well as a disreand of the truth, or he would not thus trespass on the bounds offact and istory.—There is not, there never was any similarity in the scenes, which the periods present, unless it be in the similarity which exists beween the characters of some of the leaders of the Freuch Revolution and some of the head men of the old court party. They both professed o have the public good as their polar star; they both courted the people with honied words; they both shone out as patriots in appearance; whilst vere using the political influence with which unsuspecting men had enrusted them, to the gratification of malice and avarice.

By my next note I find that Mr Wickhife is using the stale, exploded nd ridiculous assertion that by our doctrine, a majority of the Legislaure can do any thing. That a majority can liberate the slaves without onsent of their masters &c. He does not believe this, but such is his pinion fellow-citizens of your weakness of intellect that he verily be eves that he can induce you to believe it true. To answer him briefly say that we are not in favor of giving to the Legislature the right to do ny thing which is forbidden by the constitution. The emancipation of aves without their masters consent being contrary to the constitution e are therefore opposed to the exercise of such a power. We contend hat the constitution has required of the Legislature to establish the Courts both Supreme and Inferior; and that the people have retained n their own hands the power of regulating that department of the gov rument as experience might direct. They have exercised this powe

hus retained and after the amplest experience of its necessity. The gentleman has said that ever since the election last year, public onfidence and public prosperity have been increasing. Fellow-citi ens, I appeal to you, I appeal to every man in this county if that state ent is true. Do you find money more plentiful? Can you go to your eighbours and borrow money as freely as you used to do?

tional justification for the course which I mean to pursue, quote only [[property by the depreciation in its value. Not fellow-citizens, the gen- | suffer by having trash thrown on their banks. tleman should attempt to impose on you in cases where the evidence Do you wish to know fellow citizens, the against him is not quite so accessible.

He has next assured Governor Desha for his declaration that he was de- be found in the fact, that he owned a birge termined to execute the laws, & moreover declares that he was not alarm- amount of stock in the Bank, and that he Lou are no doubt aware, fellow-citizens, by this time, that it is my didate for the Legislature. I am gratified at this opportunity which is of the state for declaring his determination to obey the construction and that he should assault would injure that it is my didate for the Legislature. I am gratified at this opportunity which is intention to retort on Mr Wickliffe some or the same practices which he construction and the laws, in pursuance of his oath of office may indeed made for the hencil of the truth on him, whilst he has not besitated to use the laws false. and very properly asked what he was placed in office for if it were not to District Court of the United States for Kenexecute the laws. This charge of Mr Wickliffe happens rather unfortulucky believed, that it was "too lote, after nately in the month of a man who professes a desire to see the orustitu- the states have been in the practice of passing

With the true characteristic of the Crocodile the gentleman pretends tion, WITHOUT CLIECTION, now to He introduced his harangue by saying, that he "never wished any to shed tears for the murder of the lamented Sharp; a man who when pronounce them void upon constitutional he was found by Mr Wickliffe and his tools to be above price, was assail- igrounds unless it were a very clear case.

ed with norelenting abuse The orator next speaks of the dreadful state of the country; the vio-that our endorsement law was not a tender lence of party spirit; of the fury of individual hostility, and proves the law. That the creditor having the previege truth of what he asserts by one fact among others, that the Governor to take the notes, is not mandatory but perhimself always carried horse pistols about his person. There is a tale missive, and that he may refuse if he that kg which bangs thereon, that is worth relating. The Governor on Sunday went to church, and as usual was under the espicuage of some of his enemies. They thought they discovered among other things, the iron mined not to take the offer of Mr Wickliffe butt of a pistol sticking out of his pocket; which was accordingly reported to their superiors. The next paper which came out contained a most should trade ou its own capital—when it was pathetic lamentation over the degraded condition of the country, when found that this new establishment would even the Governor of the state has become so much of a common bully materially injure the Bank of Keuthcky, as to carry pistols even to church. On an investigation of the case, fel-prevent its being rechartered, and conse low-citizens, what do you think it was? Nothing more nor less than a stock to full in value, then the gentlem ily tobacco box, of iron, which being somewhat projected out of his comes out as a constitutional opponent of pocket, excited the fears of those gentlemen, who appear to have a constitutional toponement of those laws, and assails the principle altogethesis amused at the mistake, that his Excellency has since that time been were changed fellow citizens! No! But his permitted to carry his pocket arms unmolested.

The next falsehood which Mr Wickhiff hazards is, that the Governor key to all his conduct. So highly was be placed 90 odd muskets in the hands of Capt. Bibb to protect the clerk inceused against the Bank of the people for of the Court of Appeals against the authority of the Legislature. Mark now fellow-citizens, how a plain tale shall put him down ;- a tale too even applied for a writ of QUO WARRAN. which is contained in the very book from which the genth man has made garbled statements, the journal of the Senate. It appears from the proof before the committee, that in April 1825, Capt. Bibb as captain in his attempt however, and for the residual captains in his attempt however, and for the residual captains in his attempt however. of a light infantry company, drew surty musquets from the arsenal, for which he gave bond and security; that in July or August following he oaned to N. D. Coleman of Cynthiana, 20 stand of arms, upon the Governor's giving him an order on the Quarter-master General for that number whenever he chose to draw them. This order for twenty guns ie had presented on the 10th December, and obtained them accordigly Every person who knows any thing of such transactions among the vol inteer corps in the state, knows that they are of common occurrence and could only excite alarm or apprehension in the minds of such men s Mr Wickliffe, who can be alarmed by tobacco boxes, and know so little of the construction of a musquet as to talk of bayonets being screwed on, when every body else knows that they are merely fixed on.

But it is urged as a monstrous offence that the clerk should attempt defend his papers against the order of the Lower House Fellowritizens, the House of Representatives has no more authority over the rivate rights of individuals, than has any private citizen in this assemly. Those papers were entrusted to him in pursuance of a law which ad all the sanctions of the constitution on its face. He had given bond and security for their safe keeping. He was right then to be cautions in case where his duties as a public officer, and his rights as a citizen were involved.

But says Mr Wickliffe, the right of either house to send, through ; committee, for persons and papers, is a right of immemorial usage, and has never been questioned. I agree with him, fellow citizens, that not only can your Legislature exacise this power, but that it is an invariable appendage to every branch of your judiciary. But it has very important limitations, which the usurpers in the House of Representatives openly despised. A judge or a committee may send for persons and i c pers which must be specified, for certain purposes, and which must be re turned to the persons from whom they were called, when the special object is obtained. What was the course pursued on this memorable occasion? With a gallantry which will certainly immortalize the valuant najority, and with a cunning which must have been incontestibly the product of some pettifogger's brain, the committee determined to obain by trick, what they found could only be obtained otherwise. by hard blows. They openly avowed it as their intention, when the order of the committee should be obeyed, to place the papers in the hands of Mr Swigert, and not to return them to Mr Blair. They thought their order would be obeyed, and never dreamed that the clerk would dare to esist. But he did his duty-He did what you and I would have done

inder similar circumstances, and deserves praise for his firmness. Mr Wickliffe says that Mr Bibb wrote the Governor's two messages. I do not hesitate one moment to say it is false, and my only reason for say ng so is, because I have the word of a man of veracity and honour to sup port me in the assertion against Mr Wickliffe. It is the word of Mr Bib pimself, who assured me that he did not write one word of them. Now Law willing that the words of the two gentlemen may be weighed, and let the public decide between them. I for one will not besitate long But fellow-citizens, of all the silly nonsense which has ever dribble from the lips of Mr Wickliffe, the next doctrine which I have noted holds out the idea that with these additional means from public funds, if the people should refuse the compromise, because for sooth, the compromise, down, is the most silly and absurd. It is Mr Wickliffe's opinion, that the United States' Bank should wish to withdraw her branches from this misers, as he clegantly terms them, are to be your masters. Who are to THE PEOPLE! Who are then to be masters? THE PEOPLE! Of whom are you to be afraid? PEOPLE! Verily if that is to be the result of a compromise, if the ople are to become the masters by a compromise, he will find but few ere who will oppose it. That it is the people and none others whom we cal on to be compromisers, a half idiot may see. Why are we continually making publications in the papers? Why are pamphlets after pamphlet circulated through the county? Why in fine, fellow-citizens, am I now addressing you, a portion of the sovereign people, if that is not the fact?
The argument is an insult to your understandings, and should be replied to with indignation and contempt. When you have decided on the course you will adopt, then and not till then are any others known in the affair. Then you select your agents, who commissioned with your in instructions, go to the seat of government and perform your will. This

s my doctrine, and that you will agree with me, I feel well assured. I will not waste your time, fellow citizens, by replying to an more of the misstatements and trash which the gentleman has so lib erally hestowed on you, except the charge which he makes against our party, of having destroyed our character as a state abroad. I do unnesitatingly assert, that it is a foul culumny. The character of Kentnoxy would have been safe at home as well as abroad, but for the unceasing and vile aspersions cast on it by that gentleman and his coadjutors and ools. Let him point to one of his numerous publications in all their forms, that he industriously circulated abroad which does not contain wanton and false attacks upon our state institutions, upon our internal policy, and upon the acts of our public functionaries. See how ie and his presses, (for the gentleman owns directly or indirectly some alf dozen, more or less, unless report is false,) trumpet abroad as unde : nied at home such aspersions on our character as may well injure us in the estimation of our sister states, where their falsehood is never exposed.' This impression thus made abroad, he uses as an argument at nome against those upon whom he falsely lays the blame of this state of things. If there is a superlative punishment for a corrupt statesman, surely there must be some choice place reserved for this man who could thus blast deliberately the reputation of his country to promote his own private views, of ambition and avarice.

And who is this man who thus thrusts himself forward into this contro versy? What are the claims which entitle him to this preeminence ove all other citizens, who, content with acting their own part in society are willing that others shall be left at liberty to do the same! When a man offers himself to the people as a pilot to steer the vessel of state, in times of storm and turmoil, they have a right to examine into ins quantifications and merits. It shall be my business, fellow-citizens, to show that Mr Wickliffe has no claims to the office which he seeks, and that their subscription lists and the finals collected, to Harry I Bodley, the clerk of the board, on n reality they were seeking merely their own selfish and ambitions ends: neither his public services, nor his private practices entitle him either to your gratitude or conidence. I will endeavour to give you a brief ketch of his public career, and shew that in all his conduct, his own dear elf has been his "polar star," and not the public good, as he has so of

When the storm of war assailed our borders, fellow-citizens;-when he howlings of the savage was heard on your inland frontiers, and the hunder of British artillery re-echoed from your atlantic border, where was the pilot then? "He blenched from the helm when the wind blew the highest." I will not pain the feelings of his friends if he have any nor will I call up into the check of the gentleman himself, the blush of hame, if indeed he still retains the power of blushing, by recounting his fastardly conduct on that occasion. It is sufficient that you all know it and despise it. He will scarcely claim any gratitude from his country for his services in war.

The first public act of the gentleman which I recollect, in the political affairs of the country, that has any connection with the present disonte, was in 1814 or 15, at a public meeting which was called in Lexngton to discuss the propriety of the stopping of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky. On that occasion, when it was known that the Bank was unable to redeem its paper if pressed, and when according to the present theory of the gentleman, we would suppose he must have opposed any thing like a suspension of payment of a just debt; yet he come offect your debts, or pay your debts more easily? That gentleman forward in a long speech and advocates the measure, even if his dearmself has since that time been complaining of the loss sustained on his friends the mechanics and farmers and labourers of the country should riends the mechanics and farmers and labourers of the country should

cret of this apparent inconsistency! It is to

them ever since the adoption of the Constitu-In this case that court expressly decided proper-But when the Commenwealth's stock to fall in value, then the gentleman Bank Stock was affected. There is the secret its encroachments on bis interest, th TO against it, in order to crush it at one in his attempt however, and for his pains obtained the name of QUO WARRANTO. as an addition to his titles.

TO BE CONTINUED. CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

COMMUNICATED DHED.

On the 30th of June, WILLIAM ALLEN, infant son of Captain Thomas A. Russell, of this Sweet babe! thy days on earth were few,

But few and full of pain, All that thy earthly friends could do. Unhappily, was vain. All of a father's tenderness,

A mother's love and grief, Could never make thy pain the less,— Could bring thee no relief! Thy body now from pain is free, Thy spirit soars above; Launched early in eternity

Where all is joy and love. In that bright Constellation Of happy souls divine, Shall be thy future station Forever there to shine.

Farewell! sweet, little flower, Since thou hast left us here; At no far distant hour Thy friends may meet thee there. July 1s., 1826.

DIED.

In this town on Saturday last, at the resi-ence of Maj. W. T. Barry, his venerable father, John Barry, Esq. in the 84th year of his age. He was a soldier of the Revolution; estcemed by all his acquaintances as an honest man, preserving through a long and active life, an unsullied reputation

In this county on the 22d ult. Mr M. Chord, of Madison county, to Miss Theodocia Elder. In Frankfort, by the Rev. Mr Chapman of Lexington Mr Orville B. Martin, of Lexington, to Miss Sarah Ann Sneed, daughter of the late Achilles Sneed Esq.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees rule town of Lexir gton, July 6th. 1896 1 lowing preamble and resolutions were or ani-

mously adopted, to wit.
WHEREAS it is the opinion of this board, that the people of Lexington and Favette county entertain an exalted sense of the public services and political virtues of the immortal penman of the Deciaration of Independence, the venerable TEGMAS JEFFERSON, and that it will gratify said citizens to contribute their mites to relieve the said Thomas Jefferson from the pecuniary embarrassment which surrounds him in his old age, and that they owe it to their own character and a proper exercise of grateful feelings so to do

Therefore, resolved by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington. That a committee be appointed to apply to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county personally, and request their subscriptions for the purpose above named.

2d That Thomas Boilley, Elisha Warfield, Charles W. chliffe. Firsha I. Winter, Charleton tunt James W. Palmer, James M. Pike, Thomas Nelson, William T. Barry, John M. M. Calla, Thomas M Hickey, Joseph Ficklin and Lesle C mbs be appointed on said committee to act in town-and James Shelby, Edmund Bullock, Wm. B. Summers, Wm. C. derson, John Higbee Jr Robert J. Breckimidge, John T. Mason Jr Henry E. Innis, Thomas A. Kussell, Richard Chiles, Joseph Robb, Wm. Boon, Jno: Parker Beveriy A. Hicks, John Men, Nat. iew T Scott, Henry C. Payne, Asa Thom! Wm. Roman, and James Dudley, to act in the

3d That it be recommended that no citizen abscribe more than one dollar, and that said committee-men shall receive no subscription exceeding one dollar 4th. I hat the fund thus raised, be placed in

the hands of the Irustees of Lexington, to be disposed of as to effect the object contained in the foregoing resolutions.

5th. That the several gentlemen above nam-

or before the 1st day of September next. A copy. Atteste, H. I. BODLEY, c. b. t. t. L

N. B. Subscription papers can be had on application to me at the Court-house. H. I. BODLEY

SELLING OFF. Just Received and for Sale by the Subscriber, 20,000 SUPERIOR SPANISH SEGARS. SEGARS. Shelmerdine's Gentlemens' and Youths'

Elastic Water Proof HATS; Playing Cards; Pocket Books; Tuck, Side, Dresssing, Rack and Pocket Combs; Silver Wire Touth Brushes; Head, Cloth, Shaving and Paint Brushes; Genuine Cologne Water; Tine Transparent and other Soaps; Superior Racor Strops, Razors, Boxes &c. Ladies: Curls The above articles will be retailed &c. &c. t Wholesale Prices.

A few hundred feet of MAHOGANY VE. NEERS of superior quality.
CHAS. CUMMENS, Nort door to Mrs. Keen's Hoirl,

DEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1826

We are authorised to state that there will be a meeting of the citizens of Fayette at Athens, on Saturday the 22d inst. for the purpose of giving the of Harrison as his successor. candidates an opportunity to discuss the great question before the people; it is expected that, all the gandidates on each side of the question will attend.

The approach of the morning of the American! JUBILEE, or aftieth return of the Anniversary of er, John Mason jr. Thomas Joyes, Wm. Wade, Jas the INDEPENDENCE of the United States, on the 4th the Independence of the United States, on the 4th P. Triplett, Inc. Marksberry, Stephen Mullins, Incl. was hailed in the town of Lexington by the J. S. Chapman, C. S. Bibb, Leslie Combs, Anthony ringing of bells, the discharge of fifty rounds from the Lexington Artillery, the firing of thirteen platoons and a Fen de Joye by the Lexington Aartillery and Light Infantry Companies commanded by Captains PIKE and WEST.

An, elegant barbecue was provided at Mr Connett's, where notwithstanding the excessive wetness of the day, was attended by a very large collection Wilson, Robert Samnel, Wm. Spalding, Sol. Carter, Cyrus Wingate, Robert Triplett, Thos. Tripof ladies and gentlemen. Gen. McCALLA read the declaration of independence, which was followed by H. Triplett. a Federal Salute by Capt. Pike, s Artiflery, and an To his excellency, Jos. Desha, Governor of Kentucky appropriate oration delivered by Mr. Jas. O. HAR-

An elegant barbecue was also provided at Mr. Noble's, which was attended likewise by a numerons collection of ladies and gentlemen.

The day was spent agreeably by all parties, without any accident that we have heard of.

A small party dined at Fowler's garden: The Toasts drank at Mr. Connett's will be given in our next.

A public dinner will shortly be given to Mr. H. CLAY, who with Mrs. Clay arrived in town yesterday. The friends of Mr. Clay have long availed themselves of every suitable opportunity afforded them to express their confidence in his talents and integrity, and have never deemed it more necessary than at the present time, when both are so powerfully assailed in almost every section of the Union.

ANNIVERSARY ORATION. Union Philosophical Society of Transylvania Uni-

The Anniversary Oration of the Union Philoso phical Society, will be delivered by Theodore W. Clay Esq. C. P. S. S. at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 11th inst. in the Chapel of the University. The Ladies and the Public generally are respectfully solicited to be present.

We have just received the melancholy information of the destruction by fire, this morning, of Mr. Smeed's Hemp breaking machine, together with a very large quantity of Hemp.

FOR THE GAZETTE

Extract of a letter dated Frankfort July 1, 1826, to

a gentleman in this town. "The scurrility of our opponents has degenerated into absolute falsehood.-Witness the stories about the Governor fishing on Sunday-combining with Beauchamp—being in jail with him &c. all which are direct falsehoods. As to the last, after Wickliffe and Robertson had spread it; after the Reporter and Commentator had printed it; Dana, -yes, even Dana fairly admits its untruth. The Governor he has beard, denies it; and because for sooth he does not trouble himself to contradict the others they are to be presumed true. How perverted are his notions of right and justice! The slanderer is to be believed until his fabrications are formally denied. The standing presumption of innocence. the principle of justice and our law is destroyed. The perverted axiom with many of the Governor's enemies, is-that the slanders are to be believed until he makes his innocence appear. If this be a just or fair rule, it is too imperceptible for ordinary

But there is a point beyond which patient ference under calcular ceases to be a virtue. When falsehood, emboldened by impunity drags by unhallowed effort the departed members of a family upon its foul theatre; - When it stains them to suit its purposes, and when shameful fraud is imputed to the deceased son and the living father, it is time to check its career. I allude to a piece in the last "Spirit of 76" signed "Henry" who says he writes spon the authority of a member of Congress. It substantially charges that Robert Desha pilfered of the public funds \$70,000; that as paymaster of marines, his father, the governor was his securitythat \$30,000 of that sum was laid out in Arkansas land, for which the Governor now has patents; that Robert Desha is dead and in default to government \$70,000. With the other \$40,000 the writer is ignorant what he done. And finally that the bond on which his father was security is missing. The slanderous insinuation which the wretch had not the hardihood to utter, is that the bond was surreptitionsly withdrawn by the father or son.

"Were all this true our Governor would indeed be unworthy of his station. To satisfy myself, and to get at the certainty with which I now write. I enquired of the Governor and Mr. Bibb the United States Attorney. The first told me that he never was security for his son Robert in any bond whatever-that he holds no patents for land in Arkansas, that he never had claims there except to two small inditary tracts which he abandoned and suf fered to be forfeited by not paying the taxes. Mr. Bibb says that Robert Desha's bond was sent to him to sue upon; (the writer remember, says it is missing) that the department ordered it afterwards to be sent to Arkansas to the United States Attorney, there to be sued upon, and that he well re-members that the Governor's name was not upon it, else suit would have been brought here, and he made to pay the amount of his son's default.

So you see that bating the fact of Robert De sha's default to Government, there is not one word of truth in the seven and sixpenny slander. Beyoud this the charges of his fraud are slanders heaped upon his grave.

"In brief, how wanten is abuse of the dead How base to strike at the feelings of the surviving members of a family, by traducing the character of a deceased son and brother. As to the Governor, for whom all is intended, he has long been the object of unlicensed calumny. The greater part of the numerous stories propagated against him have been as atterly groundless as the one just noticed, all that have gone before it; being a monster in its kind. The Governor and his friends have so long borne with these slanders trusting to the justice of the people, that they are now insultingly asked to deny them-until reiteration is taken for confirmation, and repetition for truth. In no longer exist as a slave to the Turks. Let addition to the lies (the expression may seem harsh but Wirt said "when I speak of treason. I will their fears for the result of this sangunary conflic call it treason") adverted to, may be noticed Wickliffe's old story about the guns; -that of the Governor's being in caucus; - and the one said to be the foretress recently captured - an event calamit from Georgetown about Pope's compromise, and tous only for the innocent blood which it has cost a host of others, which are sufficient in number to | -we are inclined to think that the moment of lib give full employment to the Governor, if he should eration to the Greeks will be hastened by it rather underialse to reply to them?

Respectfully &c.

To his excellency Joseph Desha .-

The undersigned having heard that a vacancy will probably occur in the Circuit of the Hon. John Trimble, by his appointment to the court of Appeals, beg leave to recommend Henry O. Brown Esq. a member of the Legislature from the county

Mr. Brown is a man of capacity and integrity He is well known to the people of that circuit, and we are satisfied that his appointment will be accep table to them and approbated generally by the state. Very respectfully,

Samuel Daviess, Will. Robertson, W. B. Book-W'Connell, Thos. Kennedy, C. M. Cunningham Jac. A. Slack, Chas. Caldwell, Jas. Patterson, N Dallam, Rich'd. Forrest, Jos. G. Harden, Geo. Galloway, Wm. Hunter, Solomon P. Sharp, J. J. Crittenden, W. Thomas, L. Wilcoxen, Jas. M'Brayer, --- Mosely, Enock Prince, Jacob Mayo, Jas. M. Clarkson, R. D. Maupin, W. H. Davis, B. lett, David Hogg, N. D. Coleman, T. B. Monroe,

We the undersigned citizens of the third Judi cial district, beg leave to recommend Henry O. Brown Esq. of Cynthiana as a suitable person to Il the vacancy of Circuit Judge in the district aforesaid, occasioned by the appointment of the Hom. John Trimble to the beach of the court of

(Signed by citizens of the district, the list being upwards of six feet long, with two columns of names on one side and several on the other side.)

To his excellency, Jos. Desha, Governor of Kentucky We the undersigned citizens of the Judicial district in which the Hon. John Trimble now presides laving received information that he would probaoly be appointed one of the Judges of the court of appeals, beg leave, should that event take place, to recommend to your Excellency, Henry O. Brown Esq. as a suitable person to fill the office of the present incumbent. In him are combined egal information, integrity and independence. And our petitioners &c.

Cynthiana, January 8, 1825.

(Signed by the Clerks of the two courts,-the heriff and deputies, - and nearly fifty others.)

Besides the above, the Governor received several letters from individuals of respectability in Mr. Brown's favour, among them were Geo. M. Bibb, Wm. Brown, N. D. Coleman, R. J. Ward, J. Sudduth, Joel C. Frazer, &c. &c. in all upwards of SIX HUNDRED persons.

Compare the above with Mr. Wickliffe's speech and let the public award to this notorious slanderer his proper punishment. AMICUS CURIA.

FALL OF MISSOLONGHI.

Lendon, May 14. Despaches were received on Monday morning at the Colonial Office, from Major-General, the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, the Lord High Commissioners, pro tempore, in the Ionian Islands, announce ing that the fate of the long disputed fortress of Missolonghi, was finally decided on the nights of the 22d and 23d ultimo. The death of Ibrahim is

It appears that the garrison, baving become desire from the place. A sortie was accordingly nade by 800 men, under two Chieftains, with the ope to gain one of the batteries upon the sea shore which was defended by a large body of Arabs; and the town was partially set fire to at the same time with the view of diverting the attention of the be-

It was hoped, that by this attack, a way would be opened for the remainder of the garrison; but this plan had been foreseen by the Turks, and their posts so strongly reinforced, that, after attempting by the Arabs, when the carcase is fat. The native in gain to force a passage, by carrying the battery, butchers are fully as knowing as our own, for the the body, led by the two Chieftains, dispersed, and endeavored to save themselves by gaining the sometimes even stick a little sheep's wool on a ler of

word, and made prisoners, all who opposed them. its horns are dyed red with henna; drummers attend, The loss sustained by the Turks on this occasion is not reported; but the obstinacy of the conflict may be estimated by the fact, that although between two and 3000 Greeks perished in that town, and at the foot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been taken alive. Of the women and children, a considerable number are said to have destroyed themselves, or to have been drowned; but about 3000 have been returned as prison-

The alarm created by their dispersion, was quickly communicated to those who were to follow on this hazardous enterprise, who now abandoned the most tenable places in the neighborhood of the troops, rushed on from the sea and land side, and men took possession of the fortifications, to which, as a signal of victory, they set fire.

(From the London Times of May 17. We perceive that the fall of Missolonghi has ex ited some uneasiness among the friends of Greece for the ultimate condition of that long suffering and interesting country. In making known the above unfortunate event, on Monday last, we thought it right to add, that the final issue of the war was not likely, in our judgment, to depend on any relative by the Turkish Government over the Greek na tion; and such is our conviction still.

The readers of the Times may rely upon the in ormation conveyed to them, and repeated, in form er numbers of this Journal, on the authority of our oreign correspondents, as to the nature and politi cal results of his Grace the Duke of Dellington's mbassy to the Court of St. Petersburgh. On that ubject, we distinctly stated, that the Duke only ailed where a failure was inevitable, in the efforts which he was officially compelled to make, for pre venting, if such a thing were possible, a contest be tween the Russian empire and the Porte, on points not immediately connected with the war now rag

ing between the Greeks and the latter power. Respecting Greece, however, the Duke succeed manner the most absolute and complete The independence of Greece was 'secured by his epresentations to the Russian cabinet. Her re lease from Turkey was not left contingent on the recarious issue of her own military resources and exertions. Her fortresses might be captured, and her brave men slaughtered, and legions of Arabs night overrun the fields of the Morea; but the re solution was announced by England, and Russia concurred in it unequivocally, that Greece should therefore, the friends of general liberty dismiss -Greece will ere long be free; and instead of the future being rendered more donbtful by the fall of

Copy of the recommendations of Henry O. Brown to be Judge of the Harrison Circuit Court, referred to by "Amicus Curiæ" in the last Gazette.

| Sake of honor and humanity, be more prompt in the slavery here is not exactly what it is in the cane field of development of her policy, and more vigorous and an American plantation; they here become members of the family in which they live, intermarry with the control of the family in which they live, intermarry with the control of the family in which they live, intermarry with the control of the family in which they live, intermarry with the control of the family in which they live, intermarry with the control of the family in which they live, intermarry with the control of the family in which they live, intermarry with the control of the family in which they live, intermarry with the control of the family in which they live, intermarry with the control of the family in which they live, intermarry with the control of the family in which they live, intermarry with the control of the family in which they live, intermarry with the control of the family in the last Gazette. have allowed that the point of the late negotiation in which miscarried was one which no address or talent could then have secured-so we are bound to express our regret that the object which has been attained with Russia by negotiation has not been more energetically followed up and realized in favor of Greece by our diplomatic agents at Constantinople. Though the end will be the same a frightful mass of intermediate suffering has al ready flowd rom the vain attempt to apply the in strument of reasoning, where cannon balls only were likely to obtain a hearing.

PARIS, May 16. Every thing indicates that hostilities are on the point of commencing between Russia and the Porte. A private letter from Augsburg, of May 8, says, that at the date of the latest news from Constan tinople, the Porte had not officially answered M. de Minziacky, but the first verbal answer of the Reis Effendi was known, and its tenor shows that

the Ottoman ministry is not destitute of address. "It is glad that the Emperor Nicholas does not confound in his ultimatum the question of the Greek rebels with the Porte; that it learns with pleasure that the intervention of other cabinets. which for these five years have served onlo to fetter the negotiations with Russia, has at length ceased that the Porte, however, had fulfiled its treaties respecting Moldavia and Wallachia, since 3000 Police Guards cannot be called a military occupa tion; that the Porte consequently hoped that Russia on its part would no longer delay to give up to the Turks the fortresses of Bessarabia, the restitution of which was stipulated by the peace of 1812.

"It is not doubted that as soon as this answer is known at St. Petersburg, it will lead to an order to pass the Pruth; the Porte seems to expect this, for a firman has already been issued, giving orders to provision the fortresses on the Danube for 6 months. The 20th May is generally assigned as the day when the Russian troops will enter the principali

. INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

In the narrative of the journey of Maj. DEN-HAM and Captain CLAPERTON into the interior of Africa, we find the following particular description of Kano, the great emporium of the kingdom of Houssa:

"The city is of an irregular oval shape, about filteen miles in circumference, and surrounded by a clay wall thirty feet high, with a dry ditch along the inside, and another on the outside. There are fifteen gates, in cluding one lately built up. The gates are of wood, covered with sheet iron—Not more than one fourth of the ground within the walls is occupied by houses; the vacant space is laid out in fields and gardens. The houses are built of clay, and are mostly of a square form, in the Moorish fashion, with a central room, the roof of which is supported by the trunks of palm trees, where visiters and strangers are received. The gov ernor's residence covers a large space, and resembles a walled village. It even contains a mosque, and sev eral towers three or four stories high, with windows in the European style; but without glass or frame work. It is necessary to pass through two of these towers, in order to gain the suite of inner apartments occupied by

the governor —pp. 50, 51.

Exclusive of the numerous caravans and strangers who flock in crowds from all parts of Africa, from the Mediterranean to the Mountains of the Moon, and from Sennar to Ashantee, Kauo is supposed to contain from 30,000 to 40,000 resident inhabitants. The market ap-

pears to be well regulated.

'Particular quarters are appropriated to distinct ar-ticles; the smaller wares being set out in booths in the middle, and bulky commodities being exposed to sale in the outskirts of the market; wood, dried grass, bean straw for povender, beans, Guinea corn, Indian corn, perate from the total want of provisions, and the wheat, Sc. are mone quarter; goats, sheep, asses, allure of the Greek fleet, under Admiral Miaulis, bullocks, horses, and camels, in another; earthenware o throw supplies into the town, determined to re- and indigo in a third; vegetables and fruit of all descriptions, such as vams, sweet potatoes, water and musk melons, pappaw fruit, limes, cashew nuts, plums, mangoes, shaddocks, dates &c. in a fourth and so on.—Wheaten flour is baked into bread of three different kinds; one like muffins, another like our twists, and the third a light puffy cake, with honey and melted butter oured over it Rice is also made into little cakes. Beef and mutton are daily killed. Camel flesh is occasionally to be had, but is often meagre; the animal be ing commonly killed, as an Irish grazier might say, to save his life—it is esteemed a great delicacy, however, goat's flesh, to make it pass with the ignorant for junt They then poured into the town and put to the ton. When a fat bull is brought to market to be killed mob soon collects, the news of the animal's size and fatness spreads, and all run to buy. Near the sham bles there is a number of cook-shops in the open air; each consisting merely of a wood fire, stuck round with wooden skewers, on which small bits of fat and lean meat, alternately mixed, and scarcely larger than a penny-piece each, are roasting. Every thing looks ve y clean and comfortable; and a woman does the hon curs of the table, with a mat dish cover placed on he knees, from which she serves her guests, who are equatted around her. Ground gussub water is retailed it hand, to hose who can afford this beverage at their repast, the price, at most, dues not exceed twenty uries, or about two farthings and 4 10 cf a farthing their posts, and sought shelter in small numbers in English money, estimating the dollar at five shillings. Those who have houses eat at home-women never re town. In the midst of the confusion, the Turkish sort to cook-shops, and even at home eat apart from

The interior of the market is filled with stalls of bamboo, laid out in regular streets, where the most costly wares are sold, and articles of dress, and other ittle matters of use or ornament, made and repaired. Bands of musicians parade up and down to attract purchasers to particular booths. Here are displayed crase vriting paper, of French manufacture, brought from Barbary, scissors and knives, of native workmanship rude antimony and tin, both the produce of the country, inwrought silk, of red color, which they make into polts and slings, or weave in stripes into the finest cot superiority, attainable through military succession on tobes; armlets and bracelets of brass; beads of lass, coral and amber-finger rings, of pewter, and a ew silver trinkets, but none of gold-tobes, turkadees nd turban shawls-coarse woollen cloths of all colors calico-Moorish dresses-the cast off gaudy garbs of the Mamelukes of Barbary-pieces of Egyptian inen, checked or striped with Gold-sword blades from Malta, &c. &c. The market is crowded from sur rise to sun set every day, not excepting their Sabbath, which is kept on Friday. The merchants understand the benefits of monopoly as well as any people in the world—they take good care never to overstock the market, and if any thing falls in price, it is immediately withdrawn for a few days. The market is regulated with the greatest fairness, and the regulations are strictly and impartially enforced. If a tobe or turkadee ourchased here, is carried to Bornou or any other dis ant place, without being opened, and is there discover ed to be of inferior quality, it is immediately sent back s a matter of course—the name of the dylala, or broken eing written inside every parcel. In this case, the ylala must find out the seller, who by the laws of Ka o, is forthwith obliged to refund the purchase money.'-pp-52.53

It may be noticed as a singular fact, that our travel er purchased in the market of Kano an English green cotton umbrella for three Spanish dollars, on which he as allowed a discount of 2 1.2 per cent-this return be ing an universal custom, by way of blessing, as they term it, or 'luck penny,' says Claeperton, 'according to our less devout phraseology' In a separate part of the town, and under two long covered sheds, the slave market is field, one for males and the other for fe nales, of the unhappy race of negroes or rather the ommon, or the minds of the slaves is so constituted, that they always appeared much happier than their than retarded. Turkey will be come more insolent est glee all the time they are at work.' The negro is and unsparing: England therefore must, for the no doubt constitutionally of a very gay disposition, and

younger branches of me family; and are employed in high and confidential situations. Thus the first man in the Sheikh of Bornou's dominions is Barca Gana, his general in chiefa black negro slave. In Kano, the male slaves are employed in the various trades of building, working in iron, weaving making, shoes or clothes and Atkison Horace in traffic; the female slaves in spinning, baking, and sel-

In trance the remain staves in spinning, baking, and serling water in the streets.

During our traveller's residence in Kano, he was visited by all kinds of people, and among others, two massi dubus or jugglers, who exhibited dancing snakes with which they played all manner of tricks, precisely such as a contract and in Judge 1 March 2 and 1 March 2 March 2 and 1 March 2 uch as are performed in India, but M". Clapperton hardly sould have expected to find in such a quarter, expert members of the fancy;' desperate boxers and

Blindness is a prevalent disease, and within the walls Baird James of Kano, there is a seperate village for people afflicted Blackwell Zach'r with this infirmity; their buts are neatly and well built Bakes Lewis C and no one who is not blind unless on rare occasions a Benaugh Capt George one eyed man, is admitted into the community; the Branbridge John lame it was said had a similar establishment, and both Beckley Mrs had allowances from the governor, and were besides ermitted to be in the markets.

This city is celebrated for the art of dyeirg cotton cloth, (especially with indigo) which is afterwards beating with wooden mallets, until it requires a japan Carty William like gloss. The women dye their hair with indige also their hands, feet, legs and eyebrows. Their legs and arms thus painted look as if covered with dark blue gloves and boots. Both men and women color Cast Lucinda their teeth and lipse with the flowers of the georgei tree and of the tobacco plant; which give to the lips and teeth a blood-red appearance, esteemed a great Calvin David beauty. Both men and women eat snuff mixed with Caldwell Andrew erona, but men only are allowed to smoke tobacco, the goore nut (a species of Sterculia) is as universally chewdhere as the areca nut is in the east.

Speaking of the Felatah women, Captain Clapperton is warm in praise of their attractions of person and manner:

In this illness they attended him with as much kindness and care as if they had been his near relations. Nor was he in return ungrateful, or insensible to his charms. An attack of the Ellis William ague had obliged him to halt and to rest all day | Ellis Saml under the shade of a tree: -

A pretty Felatah girl, going to market with milk and butter, neat and spruce in her attire as a Cheshire dairy maid, here accosted me with infinite archness and grace. She said I was of her own nation; and, af ter much amusing small talk I pressed her, in jest, to accompany me on my journey, while she parried my solicitations with roguish glee, by referring me to her father and mother. I dont know how it happened, but her presence seemed to dispel the effects of the ague To this trifling and innocent memorial of a face and form; seen that day for the first and last time, but which I shall not readily forget, I may add the more interes-ting information, to the good housewives of my own country, that the making of butter such as ours is confined to the nation of the Felatahs, and that it is both clean and excellent. So much is this domestic art cultivated, that from an useful prejudice or superstition, t is deemed unlucky to seil new milk; it may however be bestowed as a gift. Butter is also made in parts of central Africa, but sold in an only fluid state, something like honey.'-p. 88.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE

NEW ESTABLISHMENT T the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (re-A cently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now opened by THOMAS M'OUAT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased any other Store in town, a choice selection of Gro-LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,

New Orleans do Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, Pepper and Alspice, Cloves and Ginger, Almonds and Raisins, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, Mackerel, Godfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon Port, Claret, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey, Spermacetti and Tallow Candles,

Gun powder and Shot, Madder, Copperas and Allum, Logwood and Camwood, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spanish and common Cigars, Glass and Queensware Spun Cotton

Bed-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen Cut Nails and Brads Flour by the bbl. cwt. or smaller quantity to suit

purchasers. And every other article usually called for at a Grocery

THE BAKING BUSINESS

Will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. McOust, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than hat they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, RUSK &c. together with Butter, Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. keg or pound-which they warrant shall not be inferior to

ny made in the state
*.*They hope to receive such a share of public patmage as their attention to business and exertions to may merit. Lex. July 3rd 1826-27-tf.



Lancasterian Seminary.

HE next Session will commence on Monday 10th inst. branches usually taught in English A-cademies will be taught in this insti-

WILLIAM DICKINSON Prin'l. July 3d, 1826-27-tf

APPRENTICES WANTED. will take two or three Apprentices that can come well recommended to the Hatting Business. Apply at my Sale Shop on Main street Lexington or at my factory six miles west of Lexington on Steel's run JOHN STEELE.

July 6th, 1826-27-tf. ONE CENT REWARD.

ANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 4th instant an apprentice to the Carpenter's business, named ames Hamilton, about 20 years old, had on when he vent away a green cloth coat, mixed jeans pantaloons and white vest. He took with him a shirt and perhaps other clothing belonging to a fellow apprentice.

The above will be given for apprehending and delivering the said apprentice to me in Lexington, and no thanks nor charges paid. I forwarn all persons from harbouring said her. arbouring said boy. Lexington, July 6th. 1826-27-3t

New Auction and Commission House. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has taken ne House on Main-street, next door to Mr Samuel Pilkington's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr David A. Sayre, where he Weaver Wm intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND Webster B B COMMISSION BUSINESS.

From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a hare of public patronage. His regular auction days will be on Mondays, Wed-Young Ambrose esdays and Fridays. He will also sell GOODS at private sale, on days when he has no Auction.

I. LYON, Auctioneer. Lexington, June 12, 1826 .- 26

Adams Absalom Allen Richard

Bates Elisha

Baber Letitia J

Andrews Mrs Mary Armstrong Mrs Jane Anderson John Barry W T Boles Baptist Brooks William Bryan Littleton Burkley J H Boolman Joseph

Banner Moses J

Baurland Curtis

Clarke Peter

Collins Willis

Corlis John

Cooke Wm D

Dodd John 2

Did Delia Miss

Ewing Dianah

Eve Capt Jno G

Edrington Jerm'h

Fullgham Joseph Flournoy Miss

Fosdick Thos R

Garrett Martha

Grisham Col Joseph

Goodacre Mr

Grooms Wm

Griffin Jesse

Ginn James

Gilpin Edwin

Gorham John

Highee Elisha Hite Wm M

Hilton Margaret

Hinkston Moses Hind Samuel

Holt Joseph 2

Howell Courtland D

Hooper Wm Hodge Miss Eliza B

Hunt Wilson Sr

Hubbard Rev H

Johnson James H

Kennedy Mathew Kiser Ceily

Kruso James

Louisa

Lewis Alex

Lyle Peter

Lewis S D

Mosby Maj J

Nuckles Lewis

Owens Fanney M

Payne E C

Smith Clement

Sodusky Wm V

Spillers Miss Mary Jane

Smith John

Shoot Wm

Strode Nancy

Thompson E.

Trimble John

Varble Jacob

Todd Wm

Simpson John W

Tinsley Cornelius

Moore Mrs Mary McClure Mrs Sally P

McDowell James 2

Johnson Letitia G Miss Johnson Michael H

Hickman Thos B 2

Henderson James

Emit Sami S

Fields Sally

Coldwell Lacon

Coon Alexander

Chinowith James

Chance CR

Cox Wm

Chandler Calayhouse

Caldwell Dr Chs.

Cle k Fayette circuit C't 6

Coons Joshua, James Dar-naby or Wm Duerson Conner Francis

Lunn George

Armstrong James

Alexander James R

Adams David

raig John Chambers John Chandler Raga Clark Wm Sr

Dullin Hugh Douglass Amiża Davis Miss Florida A

Colwell John

Ellis James P Eid Dellia Miss

Fell Leonard Fearn Robert

Grast Miss Martha Graves Mrs P. Gee Henry Guess Mrs Mary Garnett Sarah

Harp Conrad

Harp David Hart Rev. B C Hart William Harrison Rev J C R Haggin Hon. James Hall Moses S Halstead Alexander B Harris Edmund Hawkins L Hanna Wm Hartstock Isaac Hawkins Jos J Hendley Jamima

Jones John Jinkins James

King Saml A Kindred James Kelly Mary

Long B L Lowry John Long Wm Lanum John Lacy Robert A Dr.

Markey Jonas Marshall Mrs Eliza Madox Gavid T Manifield Miss Mary Ann McCalla Thos W Merdick James McChord David I Meredith Miss Jane Mitchell Dr

Noel Aloftus Outlaw Drew Augustus Orr Wm W

Payne Henry Perkins Eutychus Person Robert W Perkins John

Poland Nathl Pike J M Pilkington Saml Price Mrs Sarah Palmateer Wm Price Robert F Patton John Prior Green L Prather Walter Peil Mrs Pullin Fountain Patterson Elizabeth Proctor Miss D E

Raffinesque C S Richardson John Reed Wm or E Thackwell Rucker Ahmed. Barnett Rankins James Richardson J C Remsden Wm Rogers John Rogers Mary Mrs Eutherford Joseph Rees Hannah Ryston George Robinson Jonathan Ruckle Henry Robrer Rosanah Mrs

Salyers James Sparke W H Stewart Carter Stewart Aloysious Seeley Henman Speares Marg't M Mrs Sheriffe of Fayette

Turner Miss Julia Taul Benj M Tibbs Ben Trigher Dick

Viney (a negro girl) Welch James Walling Henry Webber Moses or B Web-Winn Owen D

Wallace Margaret W Mrs Wade Capt James White Aaron B Watts Martha White Mr Wallace Thos R White Joseph Walker Joseph Wharton Win G Wilson John H Williams John B Wheeler Bennet Whitney Rev Lyman Winn Adolphus Wood W H Worsley W W Welch Miss E C

Yarnall Isaac Young Emily D Miss Youens Ephraim Persons calling for letters in the above list wil please say they are advertised.

July 1, 1816-27-3t JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.



FOR THE GAZETTE. LINES

On a Naval Officer buried in the Atlantic. There is in the wide lone sea, A spot unmarked, but holy; For then the gallant and the free In his Ocean-bed lies lowly.

Down, down within the deep, That oft in triumph bore him, He sleeps a sound and pleasant sleep, With the salt waves waking o'er him.

He sleeps serene, and safe From tempest and from billow, Where the storms that high above him chafe, Scarce rock his peaceful pillow.

They did not dare to sever; It was his home while he had breath, 'Tis now his home forever.

Sleep on, thou mighty dead!
A glorious tomb they've found thee;
The broad blue sky above thee spread, The boundless waters round thee

No vulgar foot treads here. No hand profane shall move thee; But gallant fleets shall proudly steer, And warriors shout above thee.

And though no stone may tell Thy name, hy worth thy glory, They rest in hearts that love thee well, And they grace thy country's story.

And when the last trump shall sound, And tombs are sunder riven,
Like the morning sun from the wave thou'lt bound
To rise and shine in Heaven.
M.

A GRAMMATICAL QUESTION. Said Anna'a preceptor, a kiss is a noun,
But tell me if Common or Proper he cried;
With cheeks of vermillion and eyelids cast down, Tis both Common and Proper his pupil replied.

BETTING AT ELECTIONS. The following lines, which we copy from a New York paper, may be profitably perused by some of our friends. Such as have heretofore lost more than they could conveniently spare, or won more than their op-ponents were able or willing to pay, if they do not ad-mire the poetry, will at least be constrained to acknowledge the rectitude of the views of the poet;

Bets are the blockhead's argument, The only logic he can vent His minor and his major; Tis to confess your head, a worse To reason with a wager.

The fool who bets too high will have remptation to enact the knave, And make his friends his martyr, But they who thus would underhand Entrap, may be themselves trepann'd, And sometimes catch a Tartar.

Some slily make the matter sure, And then propose, with look demure The bet at stake to double-Forgetting that, whatever vogue,

The trick may have, the man's a rogue, Whose betting is a bubble. Tempt not yourself-still less your friends-Where bets begin attachment ends,

And up springs fueds and quarrels Leave wages to the black leg tribe, Lest with their presence you embibe A portion of their morals.

A melancholly occurrence took place lately on this town on Sunday last. Three men were engaged in bringing a flat boat laden with flour and ba con down the river to the southern market; and one night, after they got on the Mississippi, one of the persons supposed to have been deranged, while the other two were asleep, bored three holes with an augus through the bottom of the boat which sunk her. This unfortunate individual, and one of those asleep were drowned; the other escaped with his life, without any cloathing but his shirt, and with total loss of his property.

P. G. Correspondent.

Dissolution of Partnership. firm of Easter & Various existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH. FOSTER. Lexington, May 1, 1825-18-tf. JOHN VARNUM.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old stand and has on hand for sale some of Austin's best CLOIMS and CASSIMERS low for cash.

The Celebrated Maryland Pony, LITTLE TON. STANDS this season at Mr. GEORGE DUNLAPS, 3 miles east of Lexington on the Boonsborough road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of three Dellars specie the single leap; payable in hand, Five Dellars the aeason payable on the 25th December next, or Four Dellars if paid within the season, and seven Dellars and fifty Cents to ensure a mare with foal, payable when it is ascertained—Any person parting with a mare be-fore it is known, will be liable for the insurance. The season has commenced and expires the 1st of August. TOM has a number of colts in this vicinity, equal

those of any other horse in point of size and figure and are allowed by judges to have fine bone For Pedigree see bills. G & A. DUNLAP.

April 14 1826-15 if

CABINET WARKHOUSE FITHE Schscribers having united in carrying on L the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY. Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in

possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excel-lent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assort-

ment of Sideboards, Burcaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves. MATTRESSES,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.
ROBERT WILSON, JOHN HENRY. Lexaugton, Sept, 1st, 1825-35sf

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Store.

Grocery TEAS.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,
AS just received the following GOODS, viz SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged; From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

GROCERIES. MUSTARD. TEA, COFFEE, RICE. PEPPER. INDIGO, SUGAR, ALSPICE, STARCH, CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE, CINMAMON, SOAP, RAISINS, CANDLES, FIGS. SALTS. Spanish and Common CIGARS,

TOBACCO, Spermacetti OIL for LAMPS, Loudon Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy,

Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LIQUID BLACKING, In boxes do RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keep Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder.) also, best I epper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it. There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds JOSEPH BRUEN.



JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER:

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOFEL.) IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved double

headed Steel, The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages,
Gentlemens' best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and
Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without

springs, and with private pockets, Ladies', Gentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to re-Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail. The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual. Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-tf

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY. HE subscriber has taken the Olymp an Springs, so well known as a favourite Watering Place, and expects to remain at them for a term of years. He intends to keep a house of

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT, For visitors during the Watering season, and for travellers at all times. The prices to travellers shall be as cheap as at any other good house of entertainment on the road, & to visitors during the watering season the prices as below stated. To those who may think proper to visit the Olympian Springs during that season, he promises to use his best exertion to please, and hopes none will go away dissatisfied.

THOS. I. GARRETT.

the Mississippi, of which the following is a brief Rates of Boarding in specie during the Watering Season: nan, who arrived in For a Lady or Gentleman per week. Children, Servant, 2 00 Man and horse where they do not remain one week, per day 1 25

Any person calling for any thing to eat between meals except the sick will be charged extra.

The WM H. CLAY will have PRACTISING BALLS during the watering season, which it is hoped will add to the pleasures and attractions of the springs S. A POST OFFICE is established, and the mail will pass once or twice a week at least T. I. GARRETT.

April 25-17-3m. PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter,

AKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WICKLIFFE Esq -The house has been and somely repaired and is not inferior to any for acommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provi ded with every thing necessary. He hopes by his at tention to the business to deserve the patronage of

the rubile.

The Eagle at Maysville, the Mountsterling Whig, the Flemingsburgh Star, the Farmers Chronicle Rich mond, Weekly Messenger Russelville, Western Citi Izen Paris, Argus Frankfort, and Louisville Gazette will insert the above 6 months and forwardstheir account for payment. ount for payment. Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826 -16-6m.

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDERY.

Richard Henry M. AS commerced the above business in all itsbranches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEW IER Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825 .-- 41-1y

MARNIX VIRDEN,

ESPECTFULLY is forms his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with A COMPLETE HACK.

and strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full shore of the confidence of full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 18°5 -30-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. M'Calla and J. O. Harrison, AVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, op posite the public square, in the room lately occup ed by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at all

Lexington Dec 8, 1825-49-tf.

JAMES B. JANUARY PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary ab sence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shanon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.

Lexington Jan 27th, 1826-4-tf.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. VILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbor and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will re ceive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex Dec. 20, 1824.—25-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson, Woodford circuit Woodford circuit and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the Jessamin courts. May 2nd 1826-18-tf.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexngton and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic Hall and St John's Chapel.

N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging. April 6, 1826-14-tf.

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON.

Wholesale and Retail; together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medi-

cines, all of superior quality. Also Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLERS Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sole disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1-each.
Sold by JOHN NORTON Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's or ders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms. SWAIM'S PANACEA \$2.50 per hottle.
Lexington, March 1st 1826-9-tf



COTTON. A FEW Bales of Al-abama Cotton of FEW Bales of Al-

the first pick, for sale-also-fifth proof & Common WHISKEY,

of first quality, from the Union Mills-on reasona-Lex. Nov. 10 1825-45-tf.

A. W. COTTEN COMMISSION AGENT, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

REFER TO THOS SMITH & Co. New York.
RICHARD B. BARKER, Pittsburgh, Penn. ROB'T M. DAWSON, Wellsburgh, Va. JOHN & THOMAS SIMPSON, Florence, Ala. ROBERT LAWRENCE & Co. Memphis, T. BENJ. F. WEST & G. H. MALONE, N. Orleans. KIRKMAN & ERWIN, & H. ERWIN Nashville T. M. ANDREWS, Steubenville, Ohio.
D. MILIER & Co. Mouth of White River, A. T.
JOHN M'LAIN & JOS. HENDERSON, Little Rock

Little Rock, May 2, 1826-22-3m. Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public L that he has commenced the above busines in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the U nion suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their owt

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on and. PATRICK GEOHEGAN. January 13th, 1825-2-tf

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Tod, on Water St to Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c, &c, will day of sale to the time of redemption. be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.

All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice: Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory. WILLIAM CAHILL.

Lexington April 6. 1826--14-tf. A CONTANT SUPPLY OF

SADDLE

WILL BE KEPT AT JOHN BRYAN & SQN'S SADDLER SHOP On Main-street, Lexington, where saddlers may be supplied at all times.

JACOB BRONSTON.

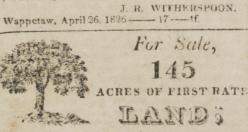
March 6, 1828-10-4f.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having it in prospect to remove to the state of Alabama offers for sale his FARM at Wappetaw adjoining that of Mis Man H. Brecking seven miles north Breckinridge, seven miles north of Lexington and situated imme-

diately on the North Eikhorn Creek. This Farm con-tains three hundred and seventy three acres of first rate LAND—the whole enclosed with a good and substantial fence—two hundred acres are cleared and in cultivation, with a good proportion of meadow—the remainder is divided into two woodland pastures, one on each side of the creek, both of which are well set with crass, and contain an inexhaustible supply of stock wa-er. On the Premises are a large and comfortable two ory dwelling house, handsomely situated and neatly sished—a large frame BARN with spacious stables attached thereto—two large double corneribs well fin-ished—two Ritchens, a stone springhouse over a never-failing spring, with several other useful outbuildings— also a superior APPLE ORCHARD containing upwards of three hundred bearing trees; two hundred of which re grafted and of well selected fru t, together with Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, and a large Garden well upplied with vegetables, fruits and shoubbery considers it nanecessary to give any further detail, but trusts it will not be deemed extravagant to say, that a more valuable and highly improved farm is seldom brought into market. Gentlemen who may feel disposed to purchase are respec fully invited to call and examine the premises. Should it be desirable to he purchaser, the subscriber would prefer selling with

the purchaser, the subscriber would prefer selling with the farm the present crop, together with a portion of his stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HUGS, and the farming tools. The price and terms of pay ment will be made known upon enquiry, and possession given, if desired, on or about the middle of October next I. R. WICHERSPOON



One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the Frank-fort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette OHN NORTON,

County, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec d, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the Drugs and Medicines which he offof the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON. Lex. April 1, 1824---14--tf.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

At Lexington, June 13th, 1826. or record in the Clerks, office of the Fayette County Court, executed by Ludwell Cary to the President and Directors of the Bank of the commonwealth of Ken-nucky will be sold on the 15th day August next, on the ises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, the right and title of said Cary to the mortraged property to wit: the tract of land whereon he now resides containing 1102 acres to satisfy and pay said Bank the following sums, 260 dollars with interest from the 21st of October 1825, 174 dollars with interest from the 7th of January 1826, 130 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826 and 130 dollars with interest from he 26th of February 1826, with cost &c.

Subject however to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold being deosited into Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the

By order of the Board, JOHN H MORTON, Cashier,

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

At Lexington, June 13th, 1826. OTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (re-corded in the Clerks office of the Fayette county court) by William M'Call to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 15th day of August next on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right, title and interest of the said M'Call to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Glark and part in Fayette counties on Boons Creek, more particularly discribed in said mort-gage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one huudred and seventy four dollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c. Subject however, to be redeemed within two years

pon the amount for which it may be sold, being deosited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier. Branch of the Bank of the Common-

wealth of Kentucky at Lexington June 7th 1826. TOTICE is hereby given that on Rriday the 11

day of August, by virtue of a Mortgage executed by John Maxwell to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 8th of August 1821 and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Maxwell to the mortgaged property, be, ing Thirty Two acres and 7 poles of Land in Fayette County near Lexington on the Hickman Road more particularly described in said Mortgage; to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of \$320 with interest from the 22d of January 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within By order of of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

State of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Sct April term 1826 Thomas S Smith and others Complainants

Samuel McD Moore and Sarah Moore administrators of Andrew Moore dec'd. Dependants.
IN CHANCERY.

HIS day came the complainants by their counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and they haveing failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said deft's do appear here on or before the first day of the next July Term of this court and answer the Complainant's bill the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper private in this process. some authorized newspaper printed in this Common wealth for two callander menths successively and this cause is continued until the next Term.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826. OTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11 day of August next, by virtue of two Mort-gages executed by Elisha Allen, to the President and Directors, of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dated 7th of May and 31 of August

1821 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the pre-mises to the highest bidder for Cash crnotes of said Bank all the right and title of the said Allen to the Mortgaged property, being a lot and a Brick building thereon situate near the Steam Mill, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of \$128 with interest from the 22d of October 1824 and \$50 with interest from the 29th of July 1825 together with cost &c Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Allen upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board.

JOHH H. MORTON Cash. -23-tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

at Lexington June 7th 1826. OTICE is hereby given that on I hursday the 10th day of August next, (by virtue of three morigages executed by Level Young to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Conmonwealth of Kentucky, dated 9th of June, 4th and 24 h of August 1821. cll on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court,) will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said. Bank all the right and title of said Young to the Mortgaged property (to wil) the House and lot now occupied by said Young, on Main Street in Lexington, and one other lot in Lexington known by the letter U. binding on high and lower streets to satisfy and pay to said Bank the following sums (to wit) \$550 with interest from the fifth of Jone 1824. \$228 with interest from the 23d of July 1824 & \$140 with interest from the 29 h of Jan. 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Young upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of

By order of the Board JOHN H. MORTON Cash. -23-tds.

sale to the day of redemption.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

at Lexington June 7th 1826. OTICE is bereby given that, by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and 3d of Angt. 1821 which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court,) by Wm. Palmateer to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank, all the right title and interest of said Polmateer to the mortgaged property, (to wit,) In-lot No 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Polmateer lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$320 with interest from the 22d January 1825 and \$290 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Polmanteer upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonweath of Kentucky,

At Lexington June 8th, 1826. OTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dated 27th of April and 28th of July 1821 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on hill street in Lexington with the appurtenances, more particularly discribed in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been released by the Bank to said Bowman by deed bearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record, in the said Clerks Office.) The sum required to be made by the sale is 290 dollars with interest from the 22d of April 1825, with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest the con at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time of payment to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

At Lexington June 8th, 1826. day of August next by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 11th of Sept 1821 (and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette county court) by John D. Halstead, Eliza M Humphreys and Large II. Humphreys to the President and Injections of James H Humphreys, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder for Cash, or Notes, of said Bank, the mortgaged porperty, being a tract of land adjoining the Town of Lexington, which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of 384 dollars with nterest from the 26th February 1825, together with

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold, being paid into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington June 8th 1826. OTICE is hereby given that, on Saturday the 12th day of Angustnext by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 29th of Oct. 1821 (and recorded in the Clerks office of the Fayette County Court) by Thomas Tibbatts to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash, or Notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Tibatts, to the mortgaged, property, being the lot and buildings particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of seven hundred and eighty one dollars, with interest from the 21st of Oct. 1824 together with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years by the said Tibbatts upon his paying into Bask the sum for which it may be sold, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annual. interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r. _tds.

BLANKS A copy test

19 _____2m DANL B. PRICE, Clk j. c. c. FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.